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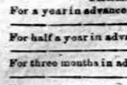

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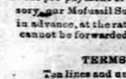

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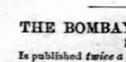

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Bombay, 18th May 1863.

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Bombay, 11th May 1863.

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Bombay, 15th May 1863.

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HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Aug-dauns, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

THE CHILD'S SILVER TEA SERVICE.

Comprising the following (enclosed in an elegant morocco case, silk and velvet lined.)

A Silver Tea Pot,	A Silver Sugar Basin,
A ditto Mug,	A ditto Milk Ewer,

AND A PAIR OF SILVER SUGAR TONGS.

All of the richest workmanship and of the best finish, forming a very beautiful and unique set, equally well adapted for a Christening Present or a Birthday-Gift. Price for.....Cash Rs. 175 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash.....Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash .....Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS.

Of various shapes and sizes—all richly chased or engraved, and highly finished, fitted in cases as above. From, Cash Rs. 25 to..... 70 0

CHILDREN'S COBAL AND BELLS.

Of Silver—prettily designed, and handsomely engraved and finished. From Cash Rs. 12 to 16 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash .....Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete... 50 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks; silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles 90 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs 120 0

A VERY LARGE MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl..... .....175 0

ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design.....190 0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the SECURE IVORY HANDLED and BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect, style of manufacture:*—

Twenty of this Pattern.

Table Knives.....per dozen Rs.	22 0
Dessert Knives ..... ,,	17 8
Meat Carvers, and one fork, per pair ,,	7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto ..... ,,	7 0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four..... 4 0

OBLONG DISHES, with hot water compartment with shifting handles each making into three separate dishes, suitable for meat, curries, &c., each one complete Rs. or..... 18 0

OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish) 20 0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover..... 40 0

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs..... 70 0

SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, i. e., warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs..... 50 0

*** Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to..... 18 0

BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, Iron, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to 30 0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

Patterns.	Plain. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.	Linear. Rs.
Table Forks ? doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons ,,	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons... ,,	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt... ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. ,,	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons... ,,	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles ,,	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons... ,,	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle..... ,,	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle..... ,,	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives... ,,	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks ... ,,	1½	3	3	3	2½

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Nett Cash.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—*Continued.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
12 Table Spoons...					
12 Table Forks.....					
12 Dessert Spoons..					
12 Dessert Forks...					
12 Tea Spoons.....					
4 Salt Spoons					

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 18*th May* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight		2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do.	2s. 1 5-16d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight		98½
Madras	30 days' sight		99
China	60 Do.	do.	228 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	100 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	430 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	32 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	29 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	32 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	ds. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	ds. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	550 per share	ds. 350 dis. mor.
Plantation Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	ds. 4,800 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218 3-4	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130 14-4	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Ry. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	500 dis.
Great Western Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
LAND COS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Turotie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	„	19-3
Spanish Dollars	„	249
Carolus	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	225
Guzuga Crowns	„	213
Five Franc Pieces	„	205
Bar Silver	„	106½
Gold Leaf	„	16-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
Loan 1836-37		249
Loan 1842-43		290
Loan 1854-55		225
Guzuga Crowns		213
Five Franc Pieces		205
Bar Silver		106½
Gold Leaf		16-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
Loan 1836-37		9
Loan 1842-43		97½
Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3	0s.	0d. to £3	5s.	0d.
„ (Seed)	£2	7s.	6d. to £2	10s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2	12s.	0d. to £3	0s.	0d.
„ (Seed)	£2	10s.	0d. to £2	15s.	0d.
To China	No enquiry.				
To Clyde					
To Hull					
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.				

(PRICES CURRENT (15th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	460 to 462
New Dholleras, (ready)	„	445 to 446
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	445 to 446
New Oomrawuttee	„	405 to 407
Old Compta	„	420 to 424
Old Dharwar Sea Island	„	525 to 526
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„	412 to 413
New Varavul	„	415 to 425
New Khandeish	„	405 to 407
New Puratchee	„	423 to 430
New Accote	„	424 to 425
New Mangalore	„	424 to 427
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,569 to 1,575.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ..at Rs.		6-8 to 6-8-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black „ and White)		32 to 33
Niger	„	37 to 38
	„	27 to 28

Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 2s. 0⅓d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 2s. 0⅓d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 2s. 0⅓d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 2s. 0d. do.
On Scotland } On demand ...1s. 11⅔d. do.
On Ireland }

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 900 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on which, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless the money should have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0⅓d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0⅓d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0⅓d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11⅔d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1863. Manager.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0⅓d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅓d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅓d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅓d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0d. do.
On Scotland do. } ..... 1s. 11⅔d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11⅔d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11⅔d.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and
upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 „
Do. do. do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation ad negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0⅓d. „
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0⅓d. „
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0⅓d. „
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0 1/16d. „
On demand ..... at 2s.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 8th 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, ALLAHABAD, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d.
„ 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0⅓d.
„ 3 months' sight..... 2s. 0⅓d.
„ 2 months' sight..... 2s. 0⅓d.
„ 1 month's sight..... 2s.
„ On demand..... 1s. 11⅔d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11⅔d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months'sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0⅓d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅓d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅓d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. „
„ On demand ..... 1s. 11⅔d. „
On Scotland } ..... 1s. 11⅔d. „
On Ireland }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight..... 1s. 11¼d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 8th May 1863. Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergere, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight .....2s. 0¼d. per Rp.
„ 3 Do. Do. .....2s. 0d. „
„ On Demand .....1s. 11⅔d. „
On France 6 months' sight.....2·56 cts. „
„ 3 Do. Do. ..... „ 2·53 „
„ On Demand ..... „ 2·50 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
17	Hornet (s).....	Dayman.....	Aden 27 April.
	Star of Brunswick	Robertson...	Mauritius 20 April.
	Carnac (s).....	VanWullen...	Surat 16 May.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
May 16	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Malabar Coast.
	Almora	Williams	Liverpool.
17	Arratoon Apear (s)...	Sindit	Calcutta.
	Ocean Empress	McDonald ...	Liverpool.
	Excelsior.....	Sanderson	London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Star of Brunswick*, from Mauritius.—Lieut. J. W. Taylor, H. M's 56th Regt. and four natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. P. Carnac*, from Surat.—Dr. Creagh, and eighty natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *John Stuart*, for Liverpool.
Ship *City of Palaces*, for Muscat.
Ship *Rajah of Cochin*, for Liverpool.
Ship *John Linn*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 16TH MAY 1863.

For London.

Prince Consort.—23 bags Coffee, 31½ cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 180 bags Black Pepper, 200 cwt. 20 lbs., Momud Purrara and Co.; 476 pieces E. Teeth, Ravagur Coovergur.

Conway.—Loose Sapanwood, 421 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lbs., Stoehr Prieger and Co.

For Liverpool.

Tudor.—200 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Killick Nixon & Co.

Black Eagle.—115 bales Cotton, 402¼ cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey and Co.

John Stuart.—40½ bales Cotton, 121 cwt., Jumnadass Khoosalldass.

General Simpson.—100 bales Hemp, 275 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 225 bales Cotton, 787¼ cwt.. Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Recorder.—25 bales Cotton, 75 cwt., Endorjee Narronjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367¼ cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy.

Americana.—300 bales Cottoon. 1,050 cwt., Dewchund Jewraz; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Sazun.

Lilian.—100 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Otago.—200 bales Cotton. 700 cwt., Grey and Co.

Gertrude.—15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Woomersy Velljee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt.; 125 bales 437½ cwt., Dunjee Hustraz.

Henry Moore.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Petamber Jugjeevun.

Crescent.—50 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Kessowdass Gooculdass; 350 bales Cotton. 1,225 cwt., F. Chambers; 150 bales Hemp, 450 cwt.; 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Hurridass Munjee; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Govindram Hurdutroy.

John Linn.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 257 cwt., Hasum Ebram; Loose Guana Crust, 190 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

North.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Etna.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Ambrose.—275 bundles Country Gall, 137½ cwt., Narronjee Bhimjee; 500 bales Cotton 1,750 cwt., Nowrojee Eduljee and Co.

Princess Alexandra.—106 bales Munjeets. 368 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lbs., Stoehr Prieger and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pairaz Luckmedass.

May Queen.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Kessowjee Pesamber.

Castilian.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Aladin Habib.

Flur de Lis.—Loose Guana Crust, 100 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Rajah of Cochin.—1,140 bags Surseceed, 1,710 cwt., Fernandise.

South Carolina.—360 bales Cotton, 974 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Bavelaw.—200 bundles Hemp, 150 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Gourdhundass Runchordass.

Sam Mendel.—401 bags Surseceed, 601½ cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon.

Forganhall.—500 bags Rapeseed, 750 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

Culloden.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Framjee.

Feronia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gocouldass Tezpall; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Hurgovun Pranjeevun.

For Havre.

Tyson.—12 bales Cotton, 36 cwt., Morarjee Jadewjee.

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—600 pockets Linseed, 300 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.

For Shanghai.

Sovereign of India.—7 bales Canvas, 150 bolts, Dirom Hunter and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie (in dock)	
4. Goolanar	
5. Hugh Rose.....	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
2000 China (s), G. C. Sparkes.
1450 Malta (s), G. Hyde.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

435 Balnaquith, Robertson—Finlay & Co.
965 Ann Buckle, Style—Fleming & Co.
604 Poictiers, Cousins—Fleming & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA BOMBAY.

1226 Queen of the East. Bilton.
1171 Scotland, Campbell—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett—Fleming & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

740 Ramillies, Denvoy.

FOR AMHERST.

534 S. A. Blaisdell.

NOT FIXED.

809 Tamar, Rose.
980 Hellas, Williams.
130 Lowick.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

850	Clarendon, Dongal.	Feb. 20
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarah.	April 18
637	Elinor, Bowden.	
364	James Purie, Wilson.	March 7
896	Kent, Birch.	
615	Loretto, Thomas.	Jan. 20
492	Sirocco.	
492	Traveller, Fletcher.	March 3
699	Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	April 15

FROM LIVERPOOL.

680	Campbell, Meikle.	Jan. 13
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	

FROM HULL.

550	Sophie, Swellman.	Jan. 22

FROM NEWCASTLE.

473	Monitor, James.	

FROM CARDIFF.

379	Ganjam, Durand.	March 7
790	Surafa, Blonet.	Feb. 7
419	Versan, LePerdu.	Jan. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

404	Colonel Ledyard, Wells.	Feb. 7
450	Jessica, Powell.	
489	Nysaas, Hutchison.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of May 7, announced the arrival of the Ship *Earl Russell*, Marley, from Liverpool 8th January.

The telegraph of May 8, announced the arrival of the *Cambay*, (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 9, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steam Ship *Bengal* G. F. Henry, from Suez 20th, Aden 26th April, and Galle 6th May.

Do. Barque *Anne Crokton*, J. Tanner, from Greenock 29th December.

Do. 10, Barque *Zodiac*, A. Jarvis, from Swansea 22nd Dec.

DEPARTURES.—May 9, French Ship *Delhi*, to Calingapatam. French Barque *Nouvelle Helvetta*, to Bordeaux.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

Myers, Lieut. C. B., Sind Horse, on duty, from Rajcote.
Grant, Captain C., 3rd Regt., on duty, from Malligaum.
Ward, Lieut. R. H., 89th Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Lane, Assistant Surgeon J. V., 4th Regt. on leave, from Poona.
Sangster, Lieut. D., 106th Regt., on leave, from Khandalla.
Kenrich, Captain, 33rd Regt., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 16.

Stewart, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Mhow.
Turner, Lieut., S., 18th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Trentail, Lieut., 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Babington, Ensign S., 16th Regt., on leave, to Mahableshwar.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MAY 16TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

Two Subalterns 103rd Regt., one Subaltern 21st Regt. N. I. The Senior to sit as President.

3. Captain C. F. Grant, attached 21st Regt. N. I., and Surgeon Major Terstrail, 18th Regt. N. I., has been granted leave of absence, the former for thirty days from the date of departure, to proceed to Mahableshwar, and the latter from 17th to 23rd instant, to proceed to Matheran.

Bombay, Sunday, 17th May 1863.

The 18th Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 15th May 1863.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has ruled that the Mess allowance of Rs. 120 per month as hitherto passed be continued to the old Line Regiments of the Native Army until their organization be changed and they be placed on irregular Footing, and that the other Native Regiments to which Rs. 60 per mensem has hitherto been granted, be allowed Rs. 100 per mensem in all cases where the Establishment of the Regiment has been raised from 4 to 7 Officers including Medical Officer.

Veterinary Surgeon F. F. S. Constant, of the Bombay Veterinary Establishment, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 12th May 1863.

Apothecary J. Lawrance (No. 31), is transferred from General Duty, Scind, to the 3rd Dragoons, vice Sargon, deceased.

Assistant Apothecary, W. Fearn (No. 543), relieved from the Indian Navy, is appointed to the D Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Government Gazette.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract from a communication received from the Colonial Government of Hongkong, and the "Proclamation" therein referred to, are published for general information:—

Extract of a letter from the Government of Hongkong, No. 384. *dated the* 13*th April* 1863.

"Understanding that several cargoes of Saltpetre have been shipped from Calcutta for this port, I have the honor to enclose a Proclamation which I recently issued by His Excellency the Acting Governor, under instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and published in the *Gazette* of the 28th February last, which was forwarded to your Government on the 14th ultimo.

His Excellency desires me to inform you that the Military Magazines being quite full there is no place in the Colony in which Powder can now be safely stored, means could not be taken by your Government, either by Proclamation, Notification, or otherwise, to warn Shippers not to send Gunpowder, or Munitions of War, or articles which may be converted into Munitions of War to this Colony, and to point out to them the risk of inconvenience and even less that is incurred by Ships arriving in Hongkong with such cargo on board.

You will observe, however, that articles of food are omitted in the prohibitory Clause."

PROCLAMATION.

W. T. MERCER.

By His Excellency William Thomas Mercer, Esquire, Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

Whereas by an Ordinance No. 3 of 1862, intituled "An Ordinance to authorize His Excellency the Governor by Proclamation to prohibit the Exportation of Military Stores and other Articles" it was enacted that it should be lawful for His Excellency the Governor by and with the Advice of the Executive Council by Proclamation to be published in the *Hong Kong Government Gazette* or in any *Extraordinary Gazette* to prohibit for such period as should be mentioned in such Proclamation either to be exported from the Colony of Hongokng or to be carried Coastwise within the said Colony Arms, Ammunition, and Gunpowder, Military and Naval Stores, and any Articles which His Excellency might judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of Military and Naval Stores, Provisions or any sort of Victual which may be used as food by man or any or either of such Arms, Ammuuition, Gunpowder, Stores, Goods, or Articles respectively, and in case any such Arms, Ammunition, Gunpowder, Stores, Goods, or Articles which shall have been so prohibited should be exported from the said Colony or should be carried Coastwise or be Waterborne to be so exported or carried they should be forfeited and should vest in Her Majesty and that forthwith thereupon it should be the duty of the Harbour Master of this Colony by Warrant under his Hand upon his own view or upon an information made upon Oath before any Justice of the Peace for the said Colony to c

personal inspection of the locality, and conversation with Captain Fraser, I. N., who had been living in the bay during the whole of the monsoon, Sir William Denison was convinced that on professional grounds alone the construction of a pier from the east side of the cove, in water already shallow, and constantly getting shallower, would be inexpedient, and that it would be preferable to adopt the readier and cheaper plan of constructing a wharf along the deep-water line of Carwar Head. You will observe that this change was perfectly well-known to Mr. Haywood; it had been discussed in his presence, while his coadjutor, Dr. Forbes, stated at the time, that he had never understood that a pier from the east shore had been contemplated.

"Consequently, if Mr. Haywood has purchased land, and commenced building on the east side of the harbour with the idea that a pier was to be built there, he has no one to blame but himself; for even had he not been aware that such a work was never intended, a single question put to the district engineer, Colonel Walker, would have put him in possession of all the facts necessary to guide him in his decision.

"Those points in Mr. Haywood's letter which seem to call for explanation from the district engineer, are replied to in Colonel Walker's letter of the 14th May last. As respects the removal of 500 labourers from Beitkul, which is the chief ground of complaint, Colonel Walker states, in para. 3 (1.), that owing to these men not having been trained to blasting operations, they could not be economically employed there; and (2.), that they were more wanted on the Kygah Ghát.

"To attract them thither, higher wages were offered, an arrangement which would have been attended with a successful result, had not the transfer to Bombay meanwhile taken place, whereby hopes, afterwards fulfilled, were held out, of unlimited employment at Beitkul itself, much to the prejudice of the works on the Ghát."

11. I am not disposed to question the opinion of Sir William Denison, that the substitution of wharves for a pier was expedient. Considering, however, how essential it now is that means of landing should be provided, I am of opinion that no further time should be lost in prosecuting their construction with the utmost vigour; and I desire to be informed fully of what has been done in this respect since January last; also what progress is now making, and when the wharves may be expected to be completed.

12. As regards the roads, Lord Stanley, in writing to the Madras Government in October 1858, observed, "No time should be lost in constructing one or both of the roads for which practicable lines have been traced over the Sengawarree and Kygah Ghâts." Nothing however was actually done in the matter till May 1860, when the Madras Government reported that they had sanctioned 10,000 rupees for the immediate opening of a trace on the Kygah Ghât. At first it was suggested that it might have been preferable to have carried the line through the Barbal, instead of Kygah Ghât; but, on a further explanation, I offered no objection to the latter route, and desired that "no time be lost in completing the road." In April 1861, the Madras Government reported the progress that had been made, and promised that "no exertion should be spared to have the road completed throughout as early as possible, but this," they added, "cannot be this year." The substance of this letter was communicated to the Cotton Supply Association. In my reply to the Government, I expressed regret that no hope was entertained of finishing the road in 1861: adding, "its completion is, however, an object of so much importance to the cotton trade of this country, that I trust every exertion will be made to effect it at the earliest possible period. It is very desirable, too, that I should be enabled to intimate to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, as long beforehand as possible, when that period will be, so that whenever the road shall have become fit for the conveyance of cotton from Dharwar to Sedashegar, corresponding arrangements may have been made for its shipment at that port for England."

13. In December 1861 the Madras Government reported that the district engineer "expects, by April next, to have a good 12 feet road open all the way to Sedashegar."

14. By the transfer of the district of North Canara to your Government, the Superintendence of the road was placed in the hands of the Bombay officers. Since then several reports have been recieved regarding its progress. In May of this year you stated that, in the previous month the Kygah Ghât up which loaded carts had passed, had been completed to a width of 12 feet, but explained that, until the road was widened out to 27 feet, and cross drainage and a proper surface provided, and the roads leading to the Ghat from Iddagoonjee, and from it to Beitkul, have been similarly completed, the Dharwar produce would not be enabled to reach the coast. It was possible that some time might elapse before all this was done, and it had therefore been determined to open for coast traffic, between Dharwar and Beitkul, an alternative line *via* the Arbyle Ghât and coast road, which was expected to be opened for traffic by 15th April last. It was added that the road was opened for traffic to the village of Konay (within half-a-mile of Beitkul) on 16th April, and that the reason it was finished no further was, that it there came upon a rocky spur, which had to be cut through.

15. There was therefore no road at all from the bottom of the Kygah Ghat to Konay, or from thence to the site of the establishment of the Cotton Supply Association at Allaguddi, and onwards to the Beitkul Cove and the half-completed wharves on Carwar Head; there were consequently no means of embarking the cotton which might have come either by the Arbyle road or by the Kygah Ghat.

16. Under such circumstances, I am not surprised that the Cotton Supply Association should have complained. They were, I think, precipitate in sending out their presses before ascertaining that there were means of landing; but the loss and disappointment are great, and I am very sorry that this should have occurred in the case of a company that has exerted itself to do what is so essential to the development of cotton production in India.

17. From the Despatches quoted in former paragraphs, you will observe that I have repeatedly given my most earnest injunctions that no time should be lost in making the port of Sedashegar available, and in improving the means of communication to it. You report that the officer in charge of the road is well supplied with assistance and money, and I must, most earnestly urge upon you the necessity of every exertion being made to provide, before the ensuing spring, roads down to Konay, and from thence to Beitkul and to the landing-places, as well as to render the wharves available for embarking and disembarking goods.

18. I request also that you will call for a report from the engineer on the spot, as to the description of pier or landing place the agents of the Cotton Supply Association have constructed, and where it is situated.

19. It is very desirable that a plan of the harbour, and still more of the cove, Carwar Head, and the projected road and works, showing their present state, should be sent to me without loss of time.

20. Mr. Haywood seems to have complained of want of communicativeness on the part of the officers of Government, and his letter to this effect, addressed to the Manchester Cotton Company, was forwarded with my Despatch to the Government of Madras, dated 7th March last. From the reply I received, it would certainly seem, according to the account of the local engineer officer, that Mr. Haywood never asked a question, or appeared disposed to be communicative. It is most desirable that the officers of the Government and of the company should work heartily together towards the attainment of the great public object which both have in view, and no exhortations of yours will, I am assured, be wanting which may appear requisite to procure for the company the ready co-operation of your own servants.

C. WOOD.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 16th *May* 9-45 A. M.

Arrived steamer *Norna* from Hongkong 29th April, Singapore 17th, and Penang 9th May.

Her Majesty's Charge de Affairs at Japan has addressed the Tycoon on the subject of the two last outrages upon foreigners, namely, the attack upon the British Legation, and the assassination of Mr. Richardson.

At Tient-sin all is quiet.

Matters are reported as in a favorable state at Shanghai.

Wingpo is in a bad state owing to the license allowed to the Franco-Chinese force in looting and oppressing the people.

COMMERCIAL.

Since last mail Patna and Benares have advanced while Malwa receded gradually to six hundred and sixty dollars, Calcutta again slightly rallied. Present quotations are—

Patna, 641 dollars.
Benares, 618 dollars.
Malwa, 670 dollars.

Exchange has given way, and the tendency still downwards. Quotations to-day are—

On London Bank Bills, four shillings and ten pence half penny.

First-class Private Paper, four shillings and eleven pence.

On Bombay, two hundred and thirty-seven Rupees.
On Calcutta, two hundred and thirty-eight Rupees.
From Shanghai our dates are of the 22nd April.

Opium market had been very inactive, prices had declined, closing quotations were—

Malwa, 533 taels.
Patna, 495 taels.

Exchange shows no alteration; Cotton at Canton, Shanghai kinds shew at still further decline of five mace.

Bombay Cotton, no sales.
Stock 354 bales from Japan.

We learn that H. M.'s Charge de Affairs had demanded heavy pecuniary penalty for outrages of last June and September, and the trial and execution of the murderer of Mr. Richardson twenty days were allowed from the 6th instant for a reply, if not favorable coersive measures would be resorted to by Admiral Kuper; on the 20th the Japanese had not yielded.

GALLE, 13th *May* 9-30 A.M.

French steamer *Imperatrice* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 13th *May* 7 P.M.

French steamer *Donnai* sailed for China.

GALLE, 13th *May* 8 P.M.

French steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 14th *May* 3-20 P.M.

Steamer *Simla* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 14th *May* 2-35 P.M.

Steamer *Bombay* anchored from Bombay.

GALLE, 14th *May* 7-15 A.M.

H. M. Steamer *Pearl* anchored from Colombo.

PONDICHERRY, 15th *May* 10-20 A.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Galle.

PONDICHERRY, 15th *May* 10-5 P.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* left for Madras.

MADRAS, 16th *May* 6-30 A.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Pondicherry.

MADRAS, 16th *May* 7-10 A.M.

Steamer *Sydney* (with *Tubal Cain* in tow) anchored from Rangoon.

MADRAS, 16th *May* 11-40 A.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

NEWS LETTER.

MAHABALESHWAR, 15th *May* 1863.

I SHALL give you what little news there is from this place though you must not look out for a very entertaining budget, and first of all to begin with the aristocracy. Sir Bartle Frere and staff purpose leaving next week for "Mandedew" better known as Colonel Phayre's town with the view of inspecting the new road now in progress. His Excellency will be absent for about five days or so. You are of course aware that the San Francisco Minstrels are here. They are naturally anxious to secure the patronage of His Excellency and have accordingly resolved to give their first entertainment on Tuesday next before the Governor's departure; as the station is very full they are greatly at a loss for suitable premises and are compelled to seek rooms in the *Jail*, it is to be hoped this rather anti-ominous arrangement will not interfere with their meeting with that success which they so deservedly met with during their stay in Bombay. This celeberated body of actors are at present putting up at "Alma Cottage" where they will remain for the season.

Yesterday evening the Ranee of Sattara returned in state from a visit to the temple of "Purtabghur," the procession which consisted of some seven or eight elephants and a handful of mounted sowars and about thirty loungy peons, passed by near the Church between five and six whilst Divine Service was going on, preceeded by some tom-toms. This latter had to be stopped *ek dum* much to the disgust of the loyal tom-tom wallahs, who reluctantly complied with the *hookum* of the Ecclesiastical authorities for the time being in person, under protest declaring they would complain to Governor Saheb. I have not heard if they were good enough to do so, but Sir Bartle's well known Sattara experience and reputation is a sufficient guarantee that they won't take much by their motion.

Before bringing this to a close I must not forget to say a word on the weather. The days are rather close till towards the afternoon, when the sea breeze sets in, but the nights and mornings are every thing that could be deserved. A few foggy evenings are much wanted.

D.

LOCAL.

THE mails for Kurrachee and Scinde per steamer *Coromandel*, will be closed to-morrow at eleven o'clock A.M.

TEMPERANCE UNION.—We are requested to state that a public meeting of the Temperance Union will be held in the American Mission Chapel this evening, at 7 P.M. The public are invited to attend, and several popular advocates of the cause are expected to address the meeting.

CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Owdee, a young Hindoo woman, was committed on Saturday last for trial at the ensuing sessions at the High Court by the Senior Magistrate for having on the night of the 11th instant, stolen from the house of Mr. Anundrow Bhaskerjee, the Acting Assistant Clerk of the Small Cause Court, property and money to the value of one hundred and seventy-six rupees.

AN ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION.—A case is now pending investigation in the Fort Police Office, in which three Goozarathee Hindoo stone cutters are charged by Mr. William Blake Johnston, the building contractor of the new Oriental Bank and the Victoria Museum with attempting to extort from him a sum of four thousand rupees by striking work themselves, and deterring other stone cutters from entering the employ of Mr. Johnstone. A full report of the case will be given as soon as it is determined by the magistrate whether the case is one for magisterial interference, or that it forms the grounds of a civil action in the High Court.

FIRE ON THE RAILWAY.—About ten minutes after the Campoolee train had left for Bombay at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, one of the goods trucks caught fire in consequence of a spark from the engine alighting upon it. There being no water at hand, the train was stopped, and the burning truck was released from the rest of the carriages on each side of it. After the whole had consumed, and the burnt ashes removed from the road which took up much time, the train was again formed and started at a little after six P.M., arriving at the Boree Bunder Station at a quarter past nine o'clock P.M. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 15,000 to 20,000.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by H. M.'s 18th Regiment N.I., at the Esplanade this evening:—

MARCH.
OVERTURE, "Masaniello"..... *Auber.*
WALTZ, "Diamond"..... *D'Albert.*
QUARTELLO, "(I Puritani)"..... *Bellini.*
QUADRILLE, "Erin go Bragh"..... *Laroche.*
GALOP, "The Great Excitement"..... *Laroche.*
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following is the list of passengers who proceeded to the Coast per British India S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Tilly* on the 16th instant:—

For Vingorla.—Lieut. Grigg, and 9 deck.
For Goa.—Mr. and Mrs. J. de Mello, Mr. Shaw, and 2 deck.
For Sadashegkur.—Mr. Steed, and 7 deck.
For Cannanore.—Mrs. Paton and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Ker, Mr. Lacey and child, Mr. Robert Wallace, Mr. Richard Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Lodwick, and 27 deck.
For Cannanore.—Mr. W. Rose, two second class, and 8 deck.
For Cochin.—Mr. W. Barton, and 11 deck.
For Calcutta.—Mr. Girdlestone, and 1 deck.
For Colombo.—7 deck.
For Rutnagherry.—5 deck.
For Mangalore.—3 deck.

MOOLLA FEROZE ZEND AND PEHLVI SCHOOL.—The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the students of the Moolla Feroze Zend and Pehlvi School was held on Saturday afternoon last in the School, Church Lane, when there were present Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Pestonjee in the Chair; Messrs. Bomonjee Framjee Cama, Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama, Jalboy Dorabjee, Cooverjee Rustumjee Mody, Edaljee Shapoorjee, Muncherjee Cowasjee Langda, Cowasjee Nesserwanjee, Nowrojee Hormusjee, Pestonjee Byramjee Duntra, &c. &c. The Secretary, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Langdana, read the annual report, which stated that the Moola Feroze Library has been amalgamated with the school and has afforded great facility to the students in learning the ancient languages. There has been a large reduction in the number of students during the year, in consequence of several of them having joined the Sir Jamsetjee Zend and Pehlvi School which holds out to students in the shape of fixed salaries. At present there are sixty-five students divided into seven classes, the higher of which learn Zend and Pehlvi, adopting the Grammer of the European Scholars, while the lower classes study Persian language under competent teachers. The report spoke favourably of the progress made by the School, and detailed the several donations received during the year.

It was then proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Nesserwanjee Canya, seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, and carried that the report be adopted and that printed copies of it be distributed among the supporters of the school.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Moolla Ferozena, seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra, and carried that thanks are due to the Committee for the able manner in which they conducted the operations of the Institution.

Proposed by Mr. Edaljee Shapoorjee, seconded by Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama, and carried that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Dustoor Ardaseer Rustomjee, Nowrojee Hormusjee Pachna Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, Jalbhoy Dorabjee Oomreegur, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Cowasjee Hormusjee Ganthee, and Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungdana.

Several classes were then successively called for examination; the Persian classes were examined by Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Langdana, and the Zend classes by Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee and Cursetjee Rustomjee, and the answers elicited shewed that they had made very good progress during the year. The Chairman then distributed the prizes, consisting of Persian and Zend books; the first prize of Rs. 40 was awarded to Jamsetjee Framjee Vulsadvalla for proficiency in Zend, out of the Cowasjee Jehanghir fund.

On the motion of Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabjee, seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Framjee Cama, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting then separated.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th April 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,343.			
Amount	Rs.	18,953	2 9
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	19,236	3 7
Total...	Rs.	38,189	6 4
Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ Miles.			
COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 17,881.			
Amount	Rs.	8,081	11 11
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	2,087	3 5
Total...		10,168	15 0

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—16TH MAY 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

AN OBSTINATE SEAMAN.—James Brown of the ship *Glenalva*, was placed at the bar of the Police Office on Saturday last charged with wilful and continued disobedience in refusing to perform any duty. The prisoner it appeared just terminated a four weeks imprisonment for a similar offence and was sent on board, and as the Captain was determined to take him to sea, the prisoner refused to perform any duty, stating at the samé time that if the Captain persisted in his intentions he would take his own life or that of another. The prisoner although repeatedly advised by his Worship to return to his duty refused to do so with the most dogged sullenness. His Worship then sentenced him to twelve weeks imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour, and to forfeit six days' pay for each day he refused to do duty.

FOND OF JAIL.—Two seamen of the ship *Lochnagar*, named John Helbing, and Charles Johnstone, were charged on Saturday last with having refused to do duty on board their ship. The prisoners urged no plea whatsoever for their refusal to do any duty merely observing that they preferred going to jail to going on board their ship, and although repeatedly advised by his Worship to return to their duty they persisted in their refusal. His Worship then sentenced each to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction and then to be sent on board their ship.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT AT SEA.—W. Groves, chief mate of the ship *Mary Sparks*, was placed at the bar of the Police Office on Saturday last charged with having assaulted a seaman of the same ship named Frederick Toomey, on the 29th of April last whilst the vessel was at sea. From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that Toomey was ordered aloft to varnish the main royal mast, and whilst proceeding there he accidently struck the varnish pot against the ridge of the main-top and spilt some of the varnish on deck, for which, when Toomey came down, the defendant struck him with his clenched fist. The defendant had nothing to urge in his defence, and was fined by His Worship in the sum of ten rupees. On the termination of the case the Captain of the vessel applied to His Worship for permission to discharge Toomey stating that he was a very, very bad boy. The magistrate said he could not grant any such permission, but referred the Captain to the Shipping Master.

DRAWING HOONDIES ON INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED PAPER.—Two Marwarrees named Joareemull Ramjeedass and Juggonathra Rumjas, were charged with drawing and negociating a hoondee on insufficiently stamped paper contrary to the third section of Act X of 1862. The defendants had nothing to urge in their defence further than that they were ignorant of the provisions of the Act; his Worship, however, did not deem that a sufficient excuse and fined them each in the sum of ten rupees, half of which he ordered to be given to the informer.

A DESPERATE FELLOW.—John McWilliam, a seaman of the ship *Fleur de Lis*, was charged on Saturday last with having assaulted another seaman of the same ship named Mathew Gemmell. From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that the prisoner without any provocation whatsoever abused Gemmell who was down below in the hold, who on being informed of it came up and asked the prisoner his reason for thus abusing him; on which the prisoner seized a piece of wood and attempted to fell Gemmell, failing in which, and being disarmed of the stick, the prisoner then picked up an iron scraper and made a blow at Gemmell with it, who warded the blow off with his arm and the scraper flew back and struck the prisoner himself a blow on the nose nearly knocking his right eye out. The prisoner then seized a knife and swore he would disembowel Gemmell, and it was with difficulty the prisoner was prevented from carrying his threat into execution by being disarmed of the knife by the Boatswain. The prisoner had nothing whatever to urge in his defence, and his Worship in sentencing him to four weeks imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction observed, that he was induced to deal thus leniently with him in consequence of the severe injury he had received, but that he had been guilty of a most serious offence by attempting to commit an assault with such weapons as a scraper and a knife; that the present ought to be a caution to him, but in the event of his being brought before him again he would assurredly be treated with the utmost rigor of the law.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—15TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Dadoo Bhownee, was placed at the bar, upon the information of Rampursad Dhokul, charged with stealing one shirt and other articles of the aggregate value of ten rupees the property of Dr. Fogerty.

Dr. W. K. Fogerty said,—I am a Surgeon and live in Nesbit Lane. The prisoner is my Hamal. Last evening between seven and eight o'clock, my Ramossee and two police sepoys brought to me the articles mentioned in the charge. They had the prisoner with them. I immediately identified the articles.

The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour in the Common Gaol.

FALSE MEASURE.—A Hindoo, named Rugoo Mukajee, was brought up charged having in his possession in the Mazagon Bazar road, without lawful or satisfactory excuse, a false quarter seer measure, he being a hawker in milk, on Saturday last.

From the evidence of Rama Coosajee it appeared, that on the morning of Saturday last at about eight o'clock, he saw the prisoner in Mazagon Bazar. Prisoner had the quarter seer measure in his possession. Witness saw him selling milk, and measuring the milk with it. In consequence of information received by the witness, he took possession of the measure, and tested it and found it to be short.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and fined him five rupees, and ordered the false measure to be destroyed.

NEGLIGENCE OF A BUGGYWALLA.—Dhondee Gunnoo was brought up, charged with leaving his buggy in the Duncan Road, without due control whilst in motion, and thereby injuring Dewkee woman and three others on Friday the fifteenth instant.

It appeared from the evidence of a police sepoy named Esoo Canoo, that on Friday last at about ten o'clock P.M., while he was doing duty on Duncan Road, he observed a hackney buggy passing along the road, without a driver. He saw the horse galloping, and the horse came in contact with three persons and injured them. After half an hour the buggywalla came there and claimed the buggy and the horse.

Three other witnesses corroborated the statement of the above witness.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the charge and fined him twenty-five rupees.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.—Cowasjee Muncherjee Mody, the Editor of a defunct vernacular journal called the *Sooria Prakash*, was this day finally placed at the bar, charged with cheating one Jehangir Bazonjee of the sum of one hundred and fifty rupees. "After giving the usual warning to the prisoner, His Worship committed him for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CHEATING.—Kessowjee Champsee and Ludha Tricum, were placed at the bar, charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing, the delivery of five boxes of China bangles of the value of eight hundred and twenty-eight rupees, the property of Dhondee Limbajee.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Hormusjee pleaders for the prosecution.

Dajee Yenkajee stated,—He is a dealer in China Glass bangles and keeps his shop in Bhendy Bazar Road. Dhondee Limbajee is the name of the firm. On the sixteenth April, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, a man who gave him his name as Kessowjee Champsee came to his shop with another man who called himself Ludda. Kessowjee said that he wanted to purchase bangles, which he said he wanted to send away. He then purchased two boxes of China bangles. He agreed to pay witness three hundred and fifty-eight rupees for the boxes. He left the boxes with witness and said that he would come on the following day to settle the account, and take them away. Witness made an entry of the transactions in his books debiting the goods to Kessowjee. On the following day, Friday, at eight o'clock in the morning the same two men came to his shop. Kessowjee purchased another box of bangles, the price of which was fixed at one hundred and ninety-seven rupees and four annas. They then took all three boxes away, and promised to pay for them in three or four days. Prosecutor debited the third box to the said Kessowjee in his book. On a Wednesday at about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, the said two persons again came to the prosecutor's shop and Kessowjee purchased two more boxes of bangles the price of which was fixed at two hundred and seventy-three rupees and twelve annas. One day the prosecutor met the prisoner in Chuckla, and asked him about the payment for his goods. Prisoner put him off, upon which witness made a complaint to the police, and the prisoner was arrested.

The Magistrate adjourned the care for further investigation until Thursday next the twenty-first instant.

PUTRID FISH.—Gharoo woman, was placed at the bar, charged with exposing for sale, in the Erskine Road Market, fish unfit for the use of man on Saturday last.

From the evidence of Dajee Ramjee a market peon, it appeared that at about ten o'clock A.M. of Saturday last, he was in the Erskine road market, where he saw the prisoner. She was exposing fish for sale; witness examined it and found it rotten and totally unfit for food.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner seven rupees.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

DHURMSALLA AT SURAT.

No. 727.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 12th May 1863.

READ the following letter from Mr. B. H. Ellis, Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated 8th April 1863, No. 901.

Under date the 20th January last, No. 71, the Acting Collector of Surat wrote to me reporting that Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, who was then travelling in Guzerat, had expressed his readiness to give Rupees 15,000 for the erection of a Dhurmsalla in the vicinity of the Railway Station of Surat, provided Government gave the land, and kept the building in repair when completed.

2. I replied to the Acting Collector as follows:—

No. 222, dated 23rd January 1863. "It is not desirable for Government to give guarantees for the permanent maintenance from the Imperial revenues of works of local utility.

"I have already expressed this opinion in forwarding to Government the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee's letter, and I think that you may suggest to Mr. Cursetjee that his gift would be more complete if he were to add to the sum offered for the erection of the building a Government Loan Note for Rupees 2,000 to be transferred to the Municipality of Surat, on condition of their binding themselves to the permanent maintenance of a Dhurmsalla to be built as he proposes and called after him.

"The work of liberality is but half done unless the means for permanent maintenance be provided, and I have little doubt but that Mr. Cursetjee would comply with your suggestion. If he decline, the Municipality should be called on to state whether they will take charge of the building, and in either case, that is if Mr. Cutsetjee provide the endowment, or the Municipality undertake the charge, Government may then be asked to provide the land.

"The site proposed, and the amount of land to be assigned, should be stated, and the sanction of Government can then be obtained without further reference."

3. On the above being communicatod to Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, he wrote to Mr. Ravenscroft saying:—

"In order to avoid any misunderstanding hereafter, I put down my propositions for building a Dhurmsalla for the convenience of Native Travellers travelling by Railway, &c., close to the Railway Station of Surat, as follows:—

"*First.*—I place at the disposal of Government the sum of Rupees 15,000 for the purpose of building a Dhurmsalla, with a Well attached to it, in the compound, and to be called, when completed, the Furdoonjee Sorabjee Paruck's Dhurmsalla.

"*Second.*—I further promise to pay the sum of Rupees 2,000 when the building is completed, the interest of which is to be expended in annual repairs, &c., of the Dhurmsalla.

"I place these two sums, amounting together to Rupees 17,000, in the hands of Government, with an understanding that Government will take charge of this building when ready as one of their own buildings, and to look after it."

And in a subsequent note Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee stated—"I would consider the terms on which I yesterday offered Rupees 17,000 for the purpose of building a Dhurmsalla close to the Railway Station of Surat to have been fulfilled were Government after once taking charge of it and make it over to the Municipality of Surat."

Note to Mr. Ravenscroft dated 30th January 1863.

4. I beg to suggest that Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee's offer be accepted, and that the thanks of Government be conveyed to him for his liberal donation.

5. I have issued instructions to the Acting Collector to prepare Plan and Estimate for the proposed Dhurmsalla. The site selected for the building is situated in land which will be obtained in conformity with the provisions of Act VI. of 1857. A notice for publication in the *Gazette*, as required in Section II. of that Act, will be submitted in due course.

6. The Dhurmsalla when completed will be made over to the Surat Municipality, together with the Promissory Notes for Rupees 2,000 for repairs, and the responsibility of the Municipality will then be properly defined and guaranteed.

RESOLUTION.—The Revenue Commissioner's proceedings are approved, and the thanks of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee through the Acting Collector.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Council met at Government House, on Wednesday, the 6th May, 1863.

PRESENT:

Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., *Presiding.*
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Rugonauth Moontazim Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C.B.

IMPRISONMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE CALCUTTA HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine applied to the Hon'ble the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business in order to enable him to introduce the Bill to empower Judges of the High Court and other authorities at Calcutta, to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or the Great Jail, and to authorize the transfer of convicts from the House of Correction to the Great Jail, and from the Great Jail to the House of Correction. He said that the first sections of the Bill merely made it legal that prisoners sentenced by the High Court to rigorous imprisonment, or imprisonment with hard labour, should be committed either to the Great Jail or to the House of Correction, as might be most desirable; and that prisoners sentenced to penal servitude or transportation, might be kept in either of those prisons as a place of intermediate custody. Section VII. declared that persons sentenced by a Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment might be committed either to the House of Correction or to the Great Jail. The eighth section authorized the Lieutenant-Governor, when, from sickness, over-crowding, or any other cause, it was desirable, to order the transfer of prisoners from the one place of confinement to the other; and Section IX. legalized certain transfers recently effected. As it was excessively desirable that this unavoidable illegality should be removed as quickly as possible, he had no hesitation in applying to have the rules suspended.

The Hon'ble the President declared the rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor said, that although the Bill was one of which, so far as it went, he wholly approved, he looked upon it as a measure of a merely temporary nature, the immediate passing of which was required, but which did not meet all the necessities of the case. In his opinion, the House of Correction and the Great Jail in Calcutta ought to be on the same footing, and under the same management, as the other jails in the Presidency of Bengal. Recently, the Adjutant General of the Army had enquired of the Government of Bengal whether any jail in the Presidency was fit to be used as a place of confinement for European female prisoners. The Government of Bengal wrote on the subject to the High Court and enquired whether such prisoners could be accommodated in the Great Jail, and also whether the Great Jail might not well be put on the same footing, and under the same control, as all other jails in Bengal. The Government, at the same time, wrote to the Inspector General of jails, and enquired whether there was any jail in Bengal suitable for the reception of European female prisoners. The Inspector General of jails replied that there was no jail suitable for the purpose unless the Great Jail could be made available. No reply had been received directly from the High Court: but he (the Lieutenant-Governor) had received from the Sheriff an intimation that the Chief Justice had no objection to have the Great Jail put under the control of the Inspector General of jails, if the Sheriff were relieved of all responsibility in respect of it: and further, that the Chief Justice approved of the Great Jail being used as a place of confinement for females. He should himself immediately submit a proposal to the Government of India to have the Great Jail put under the Government and on the same footing as other jails in Bengal, and to relieve the Sheriff of his connection with it. He intended to make this proposal to the Government of India, and hoped that when the Council next met he should be in a position to submit a Bill, by which the object that he had in view might be carried out.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said, that it must not be supposed that his opinion differed from that of the Lieutenant-Governor on the general question as regarded the Great Jail; but he thought that it would not have been fair to the Council to-day to introduce clauses into this Bill for removing the Great Jail from the control of the Sheriff. It appeared to him that when the Council was asked to pass a Bill at one or two meetings, it should know precisely its position, and that the Council ought not to be called upon under circumstances like the present, to adopt provisions of which the full effects, could not be seen at a glance.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan applied to the Hon'ble the President, to suspend the rules for the conduct of business, in order to enable him to introduce the Bill to amend Act XI. of 1862 (to amend Act X. of 1860, to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by sea). He said that, as appeared from the statement he had made last week, the Bill would reduce the import duty upon iron from ten per cent. to one per cent. except in the case of ironmongery, cutlery, and hardware, which consisted of manufactured articles for domestic use. So the duty on wines and liqueurs would be reduced to an uniform duty of one rupee per imperial gallon, while the duty on porter, ale, beer and other similar fermented liquors was reduced from two annas the imperial gallon to one anna.

The Hon'ble the President declared the rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan then introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowie desired to make a suggestion regarding one portion of the Customs Bill. The duty on iron, which had previously been ten per cent., was reduced to one per cent. only, and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan at their last meeting had stated that this small percentage was in the nature of a registration fee. He (Mr. Cowie) would submit, for the consideration of his hon'ble colleague, whether such registration fee was necessary, since all free goods imported and exported had an accurate account kept of them at the Custom House, both in respect of quantity and value. He suggested that iron might reasonably be placed on the free list, instead of being charged one per cent, *ad valorem*.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan said, that the question raised by the hon'ble member was one of general policy. One course of proceeding was to make a broad distinction between free and dutiable articles; in such case, if it was desired to favor any article in particular, it was put on the free list. The other course was to lay on all, or nearly all, articles some duty, but to make all duties so low as not to obstruct trade. Thus very moderate duties were put on all goods, which might be raised as the necessities of the State required. He, therefore did not look upon the question raised by the hon'ble member as an individual question merely affecting iron, but he looked upon it as part of a question of general policy. He did not think that question could receive sufficient consideration at that meeting, and he therefore, proposed that the Bill should remain unaltered.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts said that he quite concurred in what had fallen from the hon'ble member (Mr. Cowie). The very same thing had struck him also: and as machinery was free, he certainly thought iron might also be free.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan explained that, in his opinion, the free list had been already too much extended. Some articles were admitted free upon which he thought a small duty might be levied, while on the other hand there were certain articles which he would like to see placed on a more favourable footing.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan then moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INCOME TAX.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan applied to the Hon'ble the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business, in order to enable him to introduce the Bill further to amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices), and to amend Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860), and Act XVI. of 1862 (to limit in certain cases the amount of assessment to the duties chargeable after the 31st day of July 1862, under Act XXXII. of 1860, and Act XXXIX. of 1860, and otherwise to modify the said Acts).

The Hon'ble the President declared the rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan then introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao said that this Bill was of importance, in that it reduced the Income-tax from one to three rupees per cent. It was scarcely necessary for him to express approval of this reduction, or to add his meed of praise for what Sir Charles Trevelyan had done for the relief of the people of India in this respect. He (Sir Charles Trevelyan) had had a long experience of India, and it was universally known what a well-wisher he was of the country and its people. The present Budget shewed that, although the Government had not a very large surplus, it had out of that remitted taxation to the extent of Rs. 33,50,000. This would strengthen the expectation of the people that the Income tax would be soon abolished. He thought it would be well to introduce a provision into this Bill to repeal that part of Section VII. of Act XVI. of 1862, which allowed the Commissioners and Collectors to interfere on suspicion.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan said that the Council was hardly prepared at a single meeting to take into consideration the machinery employed for levying and collecting the Income-tax, but he could assure the hon'ble member, who had just spoken, that every care would be taken by the Executive Government to prevent any o

The briefest notice of Sir G. Lewis should not forget to indicate one of his most agreeable, and not one of his least rare peculiarities—his good-natured use of great knowledge. It would have been easy for a man with such a memory as his, and such studious habits as his, to become most unpopular by cutting up the casual blunders of others. On the contrary, he was a most popular man, for he used his knowledge with a view to amend the ignorance of others, and not with a view to expose it.

We do not mean that Sir G. Lewis had no defects as a statesman: he would not have wished such unmeaning praise if he were living. There was a want of brisk enthusiasm about him both in appearance and reality. He looked like a scholar, a thinker, and a man of business; but he did not look like—he was not—a buoyant ruler or a popular orator. He once replied to a rather vivacious person who was urging him to do something, "No, I do not think I can. You are an animal, but I am a vegetable." Taken literally, this would be satire on himself, but it indicated his main defect:—he had always, or nearly always, sufficient judgment for a great statesman, but he had not always sufficient impulse.

The War Office did not suit his previous studies and pursuits, and no other man of those pursuits would ever have taken it to support the Government at the risk of his reputation. He was not so good a War Ministeras a Home Secretary or a Chancellor of theExchequer But with such very pacific pursuits and tastes as his, it was wonderful he could be a War Minister at all. Only a week since it seemed not improbable that he might be the *connecting* statesman of future years; that he, being singularly respected, and singularly various knowledge, might keep together scattered elements of discordant ability which may without some cement disperse and be useless. But it is ordered otherwise. Why men should be trained for years for a post of great usefulness, brought to that post and then withdrawn, is one of the most incomprehensible ordinances of God. But so it is. The world will never know how much died with Sir George Lewis: modest and unimpulsive men are never well known till a full occasion calls them out. But, perhaps, very many will remember through long years that it is much to have known a mind so calm, so stored, and yet so keen.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF MR. HOME AND SPIRIT RAPPING. *

(From the Times, April 9.)

This volume, in which Mr. Home recounts the incidents of his life, or rather of his communion with the world of spirits, is a very odd production in this materialistic age. We have never before heard of any one who enjoyed such a free and frequent intercourse with such a variety of disembodied beings or who has been treated by his ghostly acquaintance with such pleasant familiarity. Moreover, he did not invite their intimacy, but they came to him of their own accord and from his earliest years. His cradle was "frequently rocked" by their invisible hands. They did the work without taking the wages of a nursemaid, just as the fairies of the middle ages when well disposed would thrash out Hobbs's oats or sweep up Cicely's kitchen. From his boyhood many of his friends conveyed to him the earliest intelligence of their entry into the spiritual circle. At four years old he could describe the circumstances attending the death of a little cousin at a distance, and they turned out on inquiry to be entirely correct. In America a young friend appeared to him when he was only 13, in pursuance of a mutual engagement that the first of them who died should report the circumstance to the other. The spirit of his mother, who was herself gifted with the second sight, visited his bedside to make a similar communication. After this his spiritual acquaintance became more noisily demonstrative. Showers of raps even at the breakfast table so disconcerted the aunt who received him after his mother's death that she accused him of bringing the Devil to her house. Some Dissenting ministers, who were called in, exhausted their spiritual admonitions in vain. "The rappings continued, and the furniture now began to be moved about without any visible agency." A chair was pushed towards the youthful narrator, as he was brushing his hair, and he beheld this evident attention on the part of a spirit valet with such a consternation that he bolted from the room. At a later date he was better accustomed to these rappings and movements of furniture, and held *séances* every day as a professed medium. He had visions frequently of the spirit friends of persons who were perfect strangers to him, when the spirits gave him their names and the dates of their departure from earth, with answers to other questions of a test nature which their relatives asked. Then came the new phase of unseen hands touching him and others with whom he was sitting, and then tables began to rise and float in the air; mysterious illuminations appeared in darkened rooms; and, lastly, Mr. Home himself was lifted in the air, a manifestation which has since *"frequently occurred"* to him in England and France, though he has been *"lifted in the light of day upon only one occasion,* and that was in America." These and many other incidents, such as guitars played by invisible agencies, spirit kisses, rocking chairs, and migratory beds were included in the list of Mr. Home's American experiences before he came to England in 1855; and on one occasion at least an anonymous witness asserts that a visible hand came and shook hands with each one present, and he felt it minutely. "It was tolerably well and symmetrically made, though not perfect; and it was soft and slightly warm. *It ended at the wrist."*

In consequence of these performances, Mr. Home became a celebrity in the States, and his repute as a medium, though the witnesses to these wonders were unknown to us, preceded him to England, and introduced him to a great variety of persons, whom the spirits endeavoured to impress through his instrumentality. He favoured Lord Brougham and Sir David Brewster with a *séance* at Cox's Hotel, in Jermyn-street, but Sir David seems to have cursed umbrage by repudiating afterwards what appeared at the time to be an admission of supernatural agencies. What Lord *Brougham* had to say upon the subject we are not *informed*, and *Mr. Home* suggests that he has grounds of *complaint at his Lordship's reticence.* There was a *controversy on the subject, which is printed at the close of the volume, but we can only observe* that its substantial merits are for *no means* clear. A variety of subsequent performances in England and other countries *fill up* the remainder of the volume, but, as they have more or less a resemblance to each other in the nature of the manifestations which occurred, we select two or three which appear to us the most striking exhibitions of the spirits, the first of them being distinguished by the presence of a celebrity whom every one will identify:—

"While I was at Ealing, a distinguished novelist, accompanied by his son, attended a *séance*, at which some very remarknble manifestations occurred, and which were chiefly directed to him. The rappings on the table suddenly became unusually firm and loud. He askted, 'What spirit is present?' the alphabet was called over, and the response was 'I am the spirit who influenced you to write Z——' 'Indeed,' said he, 'I wish you would give me some tangible groof of your presence.' 'What proof? will you take my hand?' 'Yes,' and putting his hand beneath the surface of the table, it was immediately seized by a powerful grasp, which made him start to his feet, in evident trepidation, exhibiting a momentary suspicion that a trick had been played upon him; seeing, however, that all the persons around him were sitting with their hands quietly reposing on the table, he recovered his composure, and, offering an apology for the uncontrollable excitement caused by such an unexpected demonstration, he resumed his seat.

The following words were then spelt out, 'We wish you to believe in the ——,' and then stopped. It was asked of the spirit,—'In what am I to believe? In the medium?' 'No.' 'In the manifestations?' No.' At that moment he was gently tapped upon the knee, and putting his hand down, a cross was placed there by the sprit, which thus significantly finished the sentence.

"The cross was made of card-board, and had been lying on a small table, with other ornamental articles, in a distant part of a large room in which the party were seated. The investigator, apparently much impressed with the incident, turned to Mrs. Rymer, and asked permission to retain the cross as a souvenir, to which she assented, saying that its only value to her was that it had been made by her boy, then recently deceased, but she could have no objection to him keeping it, if he would remember the injunctions. He bowed his assent, and placing the souvenir in his breast-pocket, carried the cross away with him."

Another, more extraordinary, is deposed to by Dr. J. I. G. Wilkinson, among several others which occurred at a subsequent *séance*:—

"The table was placed opposite a window, and the bright moonbeam streamed down upon its side. There was no candle in the apartment. The space of table which fronted the window was not occupied by sitters; but the company sat round about three-fourths of it, leaving the rest vacant. The right wing of the party was terminated by Mr. Home; the left by the son of the host. In a few minutes' time, close beside the latter gentleman, there emerged into sight, above the rim of the table, in the vacant space, a delicately beautiful female hand and part of the forearm, apparently of ghostly tenuity. As I was sitting exactly opposite the vacant space, I had a fair opportunity of watching this hand as it projected against the moonlight; it was a filmy-looking woman's hand, with the fingers drooping forwards from left to right as I sat. The hand curved up over the table margin, deliberately grasped a hand-bell placed near, and carrying it partly down let it drop upon the floor. It then rose to sight again, and took away a cambric handkerchief also placed near, which was tied in two knots under the table, and presented to one of the company, who had been strongly moved from the time that this hand was first seen. I forbear to give the further details of this hand, because they seemed to be of a private nature; suffice it to say, that it caused no little emotion to a gentleman who seemed concerned. On its disappearance, another hand, large, strong, and with the fingers extended, and pushed bolt up in the moonlight, rose above the table near to Mr. Home. He cried out, 'Oh! keep me from that hand! it is so cold!' Do not let it touch me!' Shortly it also vanished, and a third hand was seen at the other side of the vacant table edge; this hand was in a glove. Then presently a fourth hand ascended on the extreme left—a lady's hand, of beautiful proportions—and traversed the entire vacant space from left to right, rising, and displaying the forearm; and then, as it neared Mr. Home, the entire arm. When it reached him, the hand was level with his forehead, upon which it laid its palm, and with its fingers put his hair back, and played upon his brow for perhaps half a minute. I was sitting next but one to him, and leant forward past my intermediate neighbour, at the same time requesting that if the hand belonged to my friend Mrs. ——, it might also be laid on my forehead. This was deliberately done, and I felt its thrilling impression as the palm was laid flat upon my brow, where it remained for several seconds. It was warm and human, and made of no material but softest flesh. During the interval in which I felt it, I had abundant opportunity of examining most closely the arm and forearm. The forearm sleeve appeared to be of white cambric, plain and neat, and it shone like biscuit-porcelain in the moonlight. The sleeve of the dress up the arm was darker, but I do not remember the colour. And bending over, as I did, to the vacant rim of the table, I saw how the arm terminated apparently in a graceful cascade of drapery, much as though an arm were put out through the peak of a snowy tent, the apex of which thus fell around the shoulder on every side. On leaving my forehead, the arm at once disappeared, and I watched it go. It was drawn into the same drapery; but so naturally that I can only liken it to a fountain falling down again, and ceasing into the bosom of the water from which it rose. And I also saw the drapery itself vanish, apparently by the same dissipative process. And now the spirits spelt out 'Good night.'"

The *Cornhill* narrative, "Stranger than Fiction" is familiar to most persons. Here is another description of the floating process which, as in the *Cornhill* case, the spirits preferred to accomplish in the dark. It is deposed to by Mr. J. G. Crawford:—

"Mr. Home laid his left hand on the table, and with his right lifted an accordion, which he held under the table. My friend and I were asked to look below, when we distinctly saw it move up and down, apparently held and touched by one hand only.

"We continued to sit round the table. The room was *made so dark that we could not see each other.* The table gave a violent stamp upon the floor; still we kept our hands upon it. Then it rose in a mass, 12 or 15 inches quite off the floor, so far as I could judge.

"Mr. Home now said that he held the accordion under the table by one hand only, when it played our beautiful English tune, 'Home, sweet home!' in a most finished style.

"Shortly after this occurred a very curious affair took place, in explanation of which I cannot hazard a conjecture. Mr. Home remarked, 'I feel as if I am going to rise.' The room was quite dark. He said, 'I am getting up,' and as I was only a few feet from him, I put out my hand to him; I indubitably felt the soles of both his boots some three feet above the level of the floor. On my doing so he said, 'Don't touch me, or I shall come down;' of course, I instantly desisted, but down he came. In less than five minutes after this he remarked, 'I am again ascending,' and from the sound of his voice we could not but infer that he was actually rising towards the ceiling of the ante-room.

"He then *appeared* to float under the archway, then to rise to the cornice of the room we were sitting in, and we heard him quite distinctly make three cross marks on the ceiling, besides doing some other writing. Then he came softly down, and lay stretched out with his back upon the table, in which position we found him when the gas was lighted, and when we distinctly saw the marks on the ceiling which we had heard him make."

There are also worthy of special mention two other narratives in memory of Mrs. Home and her participation in the spiritual experience of her favoured husband, and these are from the pens of persons well-known to the reading public, Mrs. Howitt and Mrs. S. C. Hall. But it does not appear from anything which is stated in the latter that Mrs. Howitt was herself a witness of the luminous hand and arm and the veiled spirit "whose very presence gave Mrs. Home great comfort, though she never spoke," and who, "*Mr. Home was told,*" would continue veiled to the last in attendance on his dying wife. Nor does it appear that Mrs. Hall can testify to any extraordinary manifestation, except receiving under the table, after Mrs. Home's death, a lock of her hair from a spirit hand, which she says she *knew* to be that of Mrs. Home. There are also some other narratives, in which the names of well-known persons are cited, but these are the chief in which such names are coupled with anything much out of our common experience, and which we take as examples of what the spirits can accomplish when striving their utmost for the edification of the best society.

If it be objected that such naratives identified by name and place are a very small proportion of those contained in this volume, and that the great majority of them are coupled with initials only, or afford still less clue for inquiry of the actual witnesses, Mr. Home is prepared with a very plausible answer. "I am sorry," he says, "that in so many instances I am obliged to conceal the names of my friends who have witnessed wonderful things;" but the difficulty is that they shrink from bearing a testimony which must render them a target for the jests of the sceptical and the unscrupulous. You, reader, must take the greater part of the blame upon yourself, from your reluctance to admit the existence of such spiritual agencies. If, again, the best of these narratives omit a considerable number of details which it is essential that the inquiring reader should know to exclude doubts of deception, delusion, or complicity, it may be pleaded for Mr. Home that he is not a barrister, and therefore not a judge of the value of the minute particulars which a barrister would care to elicit by cross-examination to complete the allegations offered, and test what they really amount to.

While thus much may be said for the evidence which is wanting, the defects in the evidence before us are explained by Mr. Home with an ease and promptness on behalf of the spirits which show how completely they must have taken him into their confidence. It naturally suggests inquiry that the manifestations of the spirits should usually take place beneath the table, and, therefore, Dr. Wilkinson, whom we have cited above, says, "We also asked Mr. Home why the effects took place *under* the table and not upon it." To this he obtained the following lucid explanation. Mr. Home said that "in habituated circles the results were easily obtained above board, visibly to all, but that at a first sitting it was not so. That scepticism was almost universal in men's intellects, and exerted the forces at work; that the spirits accomplish what they do through our life sphere or atmosphere, which was permeated by our wills; and if the will was contrary, the sphere was unfit for being operated upon." Moreover, allowances must be made for a certain indisposition on the part of the spirits (as we infer, a sort of spiritual bashfulness), which deters them from exhibiting their members in a state of imperfect formation. When some had merely a single finger put upon their knees, "Mr. Home said that the repeating spirits could often make one finger where they could not make two, and two where they could not form an entire hand—just as they could form a hand where they could not realize a whole human figure" (for there seems never to have been life sphere at a *séance* adequate to the exhibition of an entire figure, though Mr. Home has frequently seen spirits in their full proportions when alone); "and that also said that this was the reason why they did not show themselves above board, because they did not like imperfect members to be seen." Again, they had the sensations of persons interrupted in a difficult operation if any one attempted to grasp their hands, even when perfectly formed. At the same *séance*, in fact, they rapped out, through Mr. Home, their objections on this score in the injunction, "Do not grasp our hands." "I asked why," says the narrator, "and Mr. Home said that after much great difficulty in presenting, and thus rapidly incarnating these hands out of the vital atmospheres of those present, and that their work was spoilt, and had to be commenced when they were interfered with, perhaps as a thought is sometimes broken in twain and cannot easily be resumed on the interruption of a stranger." We assume, also, that the spirit, must have some reason equally good for preferring to lift Mr. Home in the dark. In fact, Mr. Home implies as much in the Cornhill narrative, as if this was a delicate operation on the part of the spirits, which in one stage, at least, would not bear a close scrutiny. "Presently, he said, in a quiet voice, 'My chair is moving—I am off the ground; *don't notice me;* talk of something else,' or words to that effect." And, again, when Mr. Crawford touched him, in the narrative we have quoted, he said, "Don't touch me, or I shall come down;" and down he did come, as if the spirits had great difficulty in getting him under way, if strange eyes or strange hands were testing the mode of his elevation.

In all the cases we have cited, then, the spirits afford very fragmentary and obscure evidence of their existence and capacities. They confine their operations chiefly to darkened rooms and select coteries whose life atmospheres are sympathetic, and do not allow these even to see or feel too much. They do not perform their feats in the view of numerous spectators, in the open air or the light of day, like the ghosts and the witches and demoniacs of the middle ages; but they are shy and retiring, with a preference for polite society, though they are not apparently gifted with the faculty of speech. They can bring you small portable objects which happen to be in the room, flowers or ornaments or cardboard crosses, but nothing heavy or inaccessible to some active mortal present, nothing from the caverns of Don Daniel or the depths of the Red Sea. They can ring little bells and play upon the accordion, but they do not attempt to ring big bells or play upon any adjacent organ. In short, their operations are not only petty, but they are private and domestic. Nothing like the pea and thimble in the daylight of a racecourse, or the great gun trick and the inexhaustible bottle in the face of a whole theatre.

There are doubtless some things attributed to the spirits which are truly wonderful, and a critic in the *Spectator* has pointed out one of these in this very volome. Mr. Home returned from America to Paris in May, 1857, and while he was there the spirit of an officer in the French army hamed Gregoire, in the presence of two Englishmen, who had "only just left him in the Crimea suffering under a slight wound, but so slight that it gave no apprehensions of an unfavourable kind," intimated, through Mr. Home, "that he had passed from earth, giving the time of his departure." "There were frequent raps, and his friends felt touches; sounds resembling *the-firing of musketry* were heard; and, indeed, so indisputable were some of the signs given that no one could fail to have been convinced of spirit power and presence." Yet the hearers could hardly realize the fact of Gregoire's death until they had ascertained that it had taken place by "inquiries from the Crimea." Now, as the critic truly observes, the Crimean War was closed by the Peace of Paris, in May, 1856, and Mr. Home's narrative otherwise accounts for the two or three years previous; so that this announcement was made in defiance of chronology, just as Mr. Home or Mr. Home's tables are suspended in the air in apparent defiance of the law of gravitation.

There is another story, also, which requires explanation, though it is not one of those to be found in the present volume. Does Mr. Home recal a *séance* when he lost his pocket-thandkerchief, and when it was found two or three days afterwards at the house at which he was holding it, pushed under a sofa cushion, hidden, as it was held conjecturally, by the playful hands of the spirits? It was at that time a current story about town that a gentleman present at this *séance*, well known in the world of politics and letters, was a conscious agent in this pleasant piece of mystification. In a room sufficiently darkened he was told he might expect to feel the hands of spirits passing over his hair, and as he did feel something, but was incredulous as to spirits, he raised his hand in the dark and caught a *pocket-handkerchief.* After the *séance* was over, Mr. Home was heard complaining that he had lost *his* pocket-handkerchief, and inquiring who had found it. The captor said nothing, but pushed it under the sofa cushion, where a day or two later it was found, identified, and restored. It would be interesting to know Mr. Home's view of this incident, and it is high time that the familiar story should be verified or exploded.

As to those phenomena "which are of a physical kind, such as the moving of furniture, the raps, the raising into the air, or *levitation*, and similar classes of phenomena, they are to be investigated," says Mr. Home, "and their uses ascertained by men of science and the philosopher." The man of science and the philosopher in the person of Sir David Brewster (and even in those of Lord Brougham and Mr. Faraday) is not treated so politely by the great spiritual medium that many of his brethren might wish to encounter the like. Mr. Home should remember his apology for his own difficulty in bringing witnesses into court, and allow that men of science may have similar objections to encountering the objurgations of the spiritualist fraternity. If he wishes to know the views of Englishmen of science upon this question, we will tell him, at least, those of one of them. One of the most distinguished of them happened to be in Paris, and in communication with the Emperor, at the time the spirits were exhibiting some of their choicest effects. The Emperor himself suggested to this gentleman that it was a case for their intervention, to ascertain the authenticity of these phenomena; and what was the reply of the man of science? "If, your Majesty, these manifestations are truly supernatural, then they are above and beyond the man of pure science; but if they are not, they are rather subjects for investigation by a committee of conjurors. Men of science would be equally puzzled to account for the phenomena exhibited through the mediumship of a professed artist such as Robert Houdin."

As to the physical phenomena, men of science and critics who are not experts in similar exhibitions must leave them unaccounted for; but when it comes to a moral question we all have common grounds on which we can form our independent conclusions. Mr. Home challenges our verdict in favour of the spirits on the ground of their support of the doctrines of Revelation. He consoled himself under the strictures of the "good clergyman of Ealing" with the hypothesis (for it could not amount to more) "that these phenomena, whether from God or the Devil, have in ten years caused more converts to the great truths of immortality and angel communion, with all that flows from these great facts, than all the sects in Christendom have made during the same period." The anonymous writer of his preface asserts "There is every reason to believe that, if spiritual communications were now sought in a suitable frame of mind, results in the *highest style of sanctitude*, rivaling those of the most famous devotees, might be obtained." We will not ourselves speculate on what might be, but we know the results which are obtained by Mr. Home, and they are results in the highest style of inanity. The readiness with which spirits come at his call is rather contradictory of the notions of a purgatorial state entertained by the Church of which he is a professed convert, but he must settle this little difficulty with his friend the Pope and his Father Confessor. At all events, when they do come their revelations are of the crudest and most frivolous character. They hold up the withered hand as the emblem of superstition, or they commence letters to their mortal parents in this wise,—"Dear Papa," "Dear Mamma," and without further communication sign them "Wat." If we think that this is hardly an adequate function for an immortal spirit, they call, as in the last-cited instance, for an alphabet, and spell out a very small matter by knuckles, they rap out an apology,—"Dear Papa, I have réally done my best." They spell as badly as they spelt in their state of mortal imperfection. See the case of the spirit who spelt "immortality" with a single "m" on page 74, and that of one who wrote "Denise" "Denis," on page 120. A belief in "the great truths of immortality and angel communion" is not much encouraged by such exhibitions as these, or by such others as Mr. Home has cited. They are not commensurate to the effects which he ascribes to them, nor capable of any serious interpretation; nor will those who are not convinced of the truths he refers to by the miracles already recorded in Scripture be likely to have their convictions affected by the hands of spirits tickling their knees or tying knots in their pocket handkerchiefs underneath the table.

Mr. Home's book is not dangerous in this sense, our own objection to them is this, that they are frivolous bores. They tell us nothing useful or new as to physical laws; they reveal to us no functions or properties that we can develope or patent; nor are they capable of being patented themselves like the ghost now performing at the Polytechnic. If we don't expect their opinions on *Essays and Reviews* or Bishop Colenso, they afford us, even when they are historic personages, not the slightest solution of historic doubts. When Home was visited by Cagliostro for an entire evening, after attending a lecture of M. Louis Blanc, but the answer of the spirit to the reprobation which has been heaped upon his memory was merely this, uttered in an audible voice, "My power was that of a Mesmerist, but all misunderstood by those about me. My biographers have even done me injustice" (what a gentle letoff for Mr. Carlyle); "with all care not for the untruths of earth." So also of Robert Owen, the only other historic ghost whom Mr. Home himself seems to have succeeded in evoking. Robert Owen was a grave though ardent enthusiast in this life, yet the best that could be got out of him at Mr. Cox's, in Jermyn-street, was an attempt to smear a picture of Mr. Cox's with paint with the valedictory regret, "I fear I may have spoilt your Claude." Thus do spirits deteriorate when they are parted from their bodies and come into communication with Mr. Home and his coadjutors. It has long been known that they could never tell us anything useful to the public; that they never hinted at the whereabouts of Sir John Franklin, or who committed the Road murder, or gave us intelligence in anticipation of Mr. Reuter's telegrams; nor do we find throughout this volume that their revelations to their private friends are otherwise than vague, futile, or incoherent.

In short, we may conclude by a reference to the transaction which the writer of the preface to this volume invites us to reconsider. If "the Cock-lane Ghost" was never lairly laid, there wass, nevertheless, a limit to the credulity of one who has long supposed to credit it. When Boswell was testing Johnson's belief in apparitions with a story of a ghost which appeared sometimes in the form of a leg of mutton, and sometimes in that of a teapot, "Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "the story will not do." and so say we of Mr. Home's intercourse with the spirits, or rather of his narrative of it—"The story wants congruity."

* *Incidents in My Life, by D. D. Home.* Longmans. 1863.

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No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF IRON NAILS AND RICE BOWLS.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

On account and at the risk of Khoja Peerbhoy Ebrahim the Indentor—

PE 1/146—146 Kegs Nailes.
J H & Co.
PE 1/5—5 Casks wrought iron Rice Bowls.

On MONDAY the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a small and select Invoice of Carte do Visite Albums, of various chaste designs which are well worthy of inspection. They will be on view from Tuesday next.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is also for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry .....Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.
A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.

Bombay, 18th May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A small batch of fine Champagne Cognac, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Each.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and for Twins, others with Hoods, Leather Cap, Buffoon and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

Bombay, 18th May 1863. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RAILWAY PLANT, DRAUGHT AND SADDLE HORSES, BULLOCKS, &c. &c., AT PADUSDERRY, NEAR TO DYOLEE STATION.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Padusderry, near to Dyolee Station on MONDAY, the 18th, and on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 A. M., on each day, all the valuable Railway Plant, Contractors' and Builders' Materials, &c. &c., used in the Execution of the various Bhore Ghaut Inclines on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, consisting of Waggons, Waggon and Lorry Wheels and Axles, Drills, Iron, Steel Blasting Fuse, Crabs, Blocks, Chains, Contractors' Rails, Cranes, Scissy-cranes, Capplers, and Blacksmith's Tools, Anvils, Shovels, Powrass, Picks, Draught and Saddle Horses and Bullocks, &c. &c.

N. B.—Horses and Bullocks to be put up on the 1st day of sale.

Catalogues of full particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers or at Dyolee Station, and the property is now on view.

A special Train will be run from Bombay and back each day of the sale, starting from Boree Bunder at 7-30 A.M., and returning from the place of sale at 6 P.M., calling at Byculla, and Tanna, each way.

Ticket Holding purchasers for the special train may be obtained at Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co., the Auctioneers, or Dadabhoy Cowasjee, 29, Medow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, SQUARE PIANO, THURSTON'S SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, WITH LAMPS, &c., &c., AT "MORLEY HALL," UPPER COLABA.

On TUESDAY, the 26th, and WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction at his residence, "Morley Hall," Upper Colaba, all the elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of JOHN FARRAR, Esq., (proceeding to England); the same comprises a set of rich cut Glass Ware, "vine leaf" pattern quart Decanters, Jugs, a glass gilt Dessert Set, a Blue and White Gold and White Gold and Red Bordered Dinner Sets, a handsome Green and Gold Tea Set, Green and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of 4 Plated Dish Covers, a pair of Oblong and round Hotwater Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Soy, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, open worked Bottle Stands, handsome Epergne with Dish, Tea Kettles and Coffee Pots, a set of best Plated Tea Set, Double, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, sets of Plated "king's pattern Spoons and Forks, Liquor Frames, a box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, Rummers, &c., sets of Cutlery, a large Blackwood Dining Table for 30 persons, Side Boards, Dumb Waiters, Chairs, Tea Trays, Screens, Drugget Carpets, a first-rate single Barrel Rifle, in case, complete by "Whitworth," a single Barrel Gun in case by "Westley Richards," a superior double Barreled Rifle in case by "Charles Moore," a Revolver in case, and the furniture all carved Blackwood such as Circular Table, plated 3-light and single Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, Bronze Table and Solar Lamps, English Brussels Carpets, open-worked Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation, Half-backed, and Divan Couches, Easy Chairs, open-carved Tea Poys, Cheffoniores, large and small China Jars and Vases, an English Walnut-wood Writing Table with Drawers, I Mahogany full toned Square Pianoforte by "J. C. Waring" and Co., with cover, Music Chair, small Pedestal Side Stands, English Whatnots, Alabaster Figures, Pier and Card Tables, a correct going 8-day Clock by "French," City Observatory, London, rich Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Carved Ivory Chessmen, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses Clothes and Gown Presses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense articles, a first-rate Thurston's Slate Billiard Table, Balls, Cues, Frames, &c., with a Bronze Revolving Lamps and elegantly open carved Blackwood Screen, &c.

At 1 P. M.

(If not previously disposed of)

A pair of large-sized serviceable Chesnut Carriage Horses, a strong Calcutta-built Double roofed Brougham, with Lamps, Pole, &c. and a set of Double Harness.

A pair of powerful Grey Carriage Horses, and a set of double Harness Side and Hunting Saddles, with Bridles, one English light Basket Carriage, Stable Gear, &c.

"Mooltan," A Grey Arab Horse, a first-rate Hack.
"Whalebone," a well-bred Horse, and a fine geer, 14-3½.
"Mocshine," Do. Do.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view five days previous to the day of sale.

N. B.—The Horses, Carriages, and the Billiard Table will be put up precisely at 1 P. M. on the 1st day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate English Built light double seated Phaeton, lamps, pole, and Cushions by Smith of Canterbury London, with a pair of very handsome and showy Iron Grey Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of plated Mounted Carriage Harness complete.

The property of G. L. Clowser, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.) Apply to

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea